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estimated the total lake area of the state at 810 square miles. The authors believe that twice this amount is more nearly correct.

W. B. W.

Preliminary Report on Tertiary Paleontology of Western Washington.

By CHARLES E. WEAVER. Washington Geol. Survey, Bull. No. 15, 1912. Pp. 80, pls. 15.

A Tertiary invertebrate marine fauna of 246 species is listed in this report. Eighty-four of these are new species and are described and figured for the first time. The fauna is very largely pelecypods and gastropods.

Lower Eocene rocks are absent. The Upper Eocene fauna totals 79 species. The Oligocene fauna is limited to 10 species. A detailed report will supplement this bulletin later and treat more fully of the stratigraphic and structural relations.

W. B. W.

Geology of East Central Oklahoma. By L. C. SNIDER. Okla. Geol. Survey, Bull. No. 17, 1914. Pp. 25, pls. 2, fig. 1.

The area treated in this report includes all of Haskell County and portions of five adjoining counties. It deals with structural features almost entirely and the stratigraphy given follows United States Geological Survey reports.

About twenty anticline and syncline axes are plotted. Well-drillers may locate the axes of anticlines roughly from this map and supplement it by detailed work in each locality. For the convenience of many who have not access to the annual reports of the United States Geological Survey, the report includes a map and descriptions of the principal folds in a region adjacent on the southwest. A number of wells are producing gas in these two areas, but oil wells of importance have not been reported.

W. B. W.

Ponca City Oil and Gas Field. By D. W. OHERN and R. E. GARRETT. Okla. Geol. Survey, Bull. No. 16, 1912. Pp. 30, pls. 2, fig. 1.

The Ponca oil and gas field is located in north-central Oklahoma near the Kansas line. It produced gas only until 1911 when the first oil